TWO CENTS.

No. 13,075.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

CLEVELAND'S PLAN

His Message Was Intended for the Next Congress.

COMMIT THE REPUBLICANS

To the Necessity of Immediate Financial Action.

THE BILL WILL BE THEIRS

Some of the astute statesmen in Congress attribute to Mr. Cleveland a very clever design in trying to commit the republicans in Congress to the support of a financial measure at this time. No one doubts that Mr. Cleveland realizes, as does every one else, that there is not the least hope of the proposed measure going through the Senate. That is can go through the House is extremely doubtful, but, if it should, it would be a matter of some gratification,

but no benefit. If, however, the measure is so reconstructed in committee as to get practically the solid support of the republicans in the House, all that Mr. Cleveland aims at will be accomplished, if his plan is properly understood. What he is credited with wanting more than anything else at this time is to commit the republicans to imme-

diate action on the financial question. The Republican Understanding.

Some time ago, as stated in The Star, a general understanding was reached between the silver republicans and the other republicans in both houses that if the Fifty-fourth Congress was called to meet in special session they would not attempt any financial legislation, but would devote the session to the simple act of increasing the revenues of the country, leaving the currency question to go over until the regular session. This suggestion is said to have first come from Mr. Reed, and was promptly agreed to by all who were spoken to on the subject. There was no caucus held, but the matter was canvassed among the republicans in both houses, until a substantial agreement was reached, the silver men readily assenting. In all republican speeches since then the present deplorable condition of the treasury has been charged to a lack of revenue, and the democrats have been urged to present some proposition for an increase of revenue. In his speech on the sugar bill Mr. Wilson, armed with statistics by the Secretary of the Treasury, denied vigorously that the trouble was with the revenue. The President's message denies that an increase of revenue would relieve the treasury, and might be considered, and the friends of the makes that proposition the basis of his bond bill have thus far been prevented urgent recommendation for the adoption from securing action upon that measure.

A Bill to Suit Themselves.

It is now proposed that the republicans in the committee, with the assistance of administration democrats, shall be permitted to reframe this bill to suit themselves, so as to make it practically a republican measure and to secure for it the support of nearly all the republicans in the House-as outlined in The Star yester day. It is almost universally conceded now that this design will be accomplished. Such amendments as republican members of the committee have suggested have been promptly adopted, and the leading republicans of the committee say that the bill will be reported in a way to receive practically the solid republican support in the

If this proves true Mr. Cleveland will have accomplished practically all that he could have hoped for in sending in his message. He will have committed the republicans to an acknowledgment of the necessity for such a measure and at the same time to a definite proposition. Then if this proposition fails by the expiration of this Congress, as he pects it to, he will call the next Congress together in special session for the republi-can's to complete the work which they will have begun in this. It is urged that if the republicans are fully committed in this Congress, both to the necessity of legislation and to a particular measure, they cannot decline to take up the question on being called together for that purpose in

a special session of the next Congress. Mr. Cleveland's Plan.

Mr. Cleveland knew of the intention of the republicans not to take up the currency question if called in special session. and he is credited with the design of forcing them to action by this method. In pursuance of this plan it will make very little difference how few democrats votes the bill gets so long as the republicans of the House support it with substantial transmity. According to this construction of Mr. Cleveland's plan his message was intended for the next Congress rather than this, and it is the work of the next ses-sion which is now being done by the banking committee. Of course, the work will all have to be done over again in the next Congress, but it is hoped that so many republicans will be committed to it that it will require little more than formal action in committee to get practically the same proposition before the next House. One or the other of the republican mem bers of the banking committee through whose efforts the Springer bill is being whipped into shape satisfactory to the republicans will be chairman of this committee when the next Congress is organtred, and when this measure is brought before the committee it will be practically

one of his own making. Mr. Walker's Amendment.

The banking and currency committee today adopted an amendment to the Springer bill, proposed by Mr. Walker, which provides that from and after July 1, 1895, 10 per cent of cash national bank reserve required by law shall be kept in coin or coin certificates, and not less than half of these coin or coin certificates shall be in gold. and that the cash reserve shall be kept in coin certificates in amounts creased at the rate of 10 per cent each quarter until the whole reserve is in coin or coin certificates, one-half in gold.

The House banking committee did not complete their work on the Springer bill day. They met again this afternoon for further consideration of the matter the providing that the greenlacks shall be retired no more rapidly than they are re-placed by national bank notes. The opponents of the bill in committee are doing all they can to render the measure objectionable and to delay it being reported from the committee.

ALEXANDER ISLAND.

The Question of Jurisdiction Referred to District Attorney Birney.

Attorney General Olney has referred the question of jurisdiction over Alexander Island, raised by the District Commissioners, to United States Dist-Ict Attorney Rirney for examination and report. Further action will depend upon the result of

THE BOND ISSUE

The Present Position of That Measure Before the Senate.

In Case the Bill Should Not Be Made an Amendment to the Appropriation Bill.

Senator Gorman today reported to the Senate from the committee on appropriations the District appropriation bill so amended, as is stated in another part of The Star, as to increase the total budget by nearly \$650,000. Accompanying the bill was a voluminous report consisting of letters from the Commissioners and others explaining the estimates that were embodied in the amendments. Mr. Gorman announced that immediately after the routine business of tomorrow he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill and to continue until it is finally disposed of.

An appropriation bill has, by the rules of the Senate, the right of way against all other measures, and therefore this announcement by Mr. Gorman has the certain effect of placing the District bill upon its passage tomorrow. This results in a curious complication in regard to the sewer bond bill.

The appropriations committee refused to incorporate in the appropriation bill Sena-tor Proctor's amendment, which was a duplication of the bill now pending before the Senate providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$7,500,000 in order to raise funds for the extension of the street and sewer systems of the city. It was not ex-pected that the appropriation bill would be reported to the Senate so quickly, and hence an effort was made yesterday to bring up the bond bill in the Senate so that perhaps a vote could be reached upon the measure so as to give an indication to the appropriations committee of how the ment would be received by the Senate. It was understood that the members of the subcommittee were indisposed to at-tach such an extensive scheme of general legislation to an appropriation bill unless it could be demonstrated that there was a majority in the Senate in favor of it.

An Awkard Situation.

But as it developed, there was enough opposition encountered from such Senators as Call. Peffer and Kyle to prevent a vote being reached yesterday, and it was the plan of the managers of the bill to continue the effort during the morning hour today and so, perhaps, reach a vote before the Senate could get to work on the appropriation bill. But today, unfortunately, Mr. Vest's speech on the financial message precipitated a long debate at the very outset of the morning hour, which was thus consuried before Senator Harris had an op-portunity to call the bill from the table. Then Mr. Morgan moved an executive session in order that the Japanese treaty It is still the hope that the bill may b squeezed in at the end of the afternoon, or perhaps in the morning hour tomorrow, though this is not very probable fore the situation is that when the District appropriation bill shall come before the tomorrow for consideration the bond issue amendment will have been placed in the awkward position of being rejected by the appropriations committee. This ren ders it liable to be ruled out of order if

presented in the Senate as a new amend-Outlook for the Measure.

It was ascertained this afternoon that there is no disposition among the opponents of the bill to filibuster against the measure. Senator Kyle said that he would content himself with speaking against the bond issue plan, and he thought that the other opponents would do the same. He estimated that there might be four or five brief speeches on the bond bill if it should come before the Senate again. He said that he was opposed to any issue of bonds, especially for the extension of the streets; he might approve a proposition to extend be he did not think that the government should aid what he termed a offer in the Senate at the proper time an backs instead of bonds as a substitute

proposition. It is known that the committee appointed by the Federation of Labor has been quite active in its work at the Capitol in oppo sition to the bond bill, and it is thought that most of the opposition that will find voice has been inspired by this delegation. Should the Senate refuse to consider the bond issue bill as an amendment to the appropriation bill when that measure come up for consideration, it is hardly possible that the legislation will succeed at this session, as there is apparently no time now for concurrent action by the two houses upon the bill as an independent measure. There is so little time given in the House bill could be brought to a vote there, provided it should pass the Senate. Senator Harris, however, said this afternoon that he intends to keep pegging away with the bond bill until it is disposed of. Whether he will do this in case it should fail to be incorporated into the appropriation bill re-

JUDGE JACKSON'S PLACE.

Current Gossip Names Representative Wilson as His Successor.

The introduction of a bill today by Sen ater Harris to permit Justice Howell E. Jackson to retire from the Supreme Court has revived certain vague rumors that have been affoat some time to the effect that Judge Jackson was anxious to get off the bench. It is evident now that there is such a desire on his part, for Senator Harris is, in a measure, his personal representative in the Senate, coming, as he

does, from Tennessee. Gossips are already busy filling the va cancy thus contemplated, and several names are mentioned for the Supreme bench in the event that the retirement shall take effect. Such retirement would give the appointment to President Cleve land, and the name of Representative Wilson of West Virginia is most prominent among those who are today being suggested for the position. It seems to be weil understood that the President is anxious to provide in some manner for Mr. Wilson, whose defeat in November will retire him from public life temporarily, at least, after the 4th of March unless some provision is

made for him. It will be remembered in this connection that the plan was suggested of securing the election of Judge Goff to the Senate from West Virginia and thus making a vacancy on the bench for Mr. Wilson. The retirement of Judge Jackson would give the President exactly the opportunity which he is supposed to desire to honor Mr. Wilson by a judicial appointment, and it is would consider the not thought that he Supreme Court too righ a place in which to the Senate the conditions as he viewed to install his chief lieutenant in the House.

Army Orders.

Maj. Edmond G. Fechet, sixth cavalry, now in Lincoln, Neb., will report in person to the governor of Nebraska for duty pertaining to the National Guard of that state. The leave of absence granted Capt. John Pitcher, first cavalry, is further extended

BILL SENATORS EXCITED | ly helpless. We are equally divided. We can reach no agreement. We are not able to report unless the concession is made to

A Financial Discussion Precipitated by Mr. Vest.

NO LEGISLATION IS EXPECTED

Mr. Sherman's Views on the Cause of Gold Depletion.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS

A very animated consideration of the financial question took place in the Senate as soon as the session opened today. Mr. Cullom (Ill.) presented a dispatch

from all the leading banks of Chicago urgng that the President's recommendations the most stirring scenes that the Senate has heard in many days.

Mr. Vest's Speech.

Mr. Vest said that the chamber of commerce of St. Louis did not represent the feeling of the people of Missouri or of the country on the financial question. He did not believe the people favored a retirement of \$500,000,000 of greenbacks and treasury notes and the substitution of no currency He did not believe they favored gold obligations running fifty years, with nterest, aggregating \$750,000,000 at the end of that time. It was a selfish suggestion that posterity should be left to pay this bad debt. The obligations of this Senate were as binding toward posterity as toward the present generation. It was as much the to adopt the suggestion of the President to look after the present and let the future look after itself. Mr. Vest was by this time putting such energy and dramatic force in his words

hat he was given eager attention from the Senators and from the crowded galleries. "The President has declared war on ill-ver," proceeded Mr. Vest. "He would make us accessories to this effort to fix the gold standard upon us." The Senator asked if any man really believed the suppose emergency could not be met by treasury payments in silver. And yet the impression was being conveyed to the public that the country was on the brink of ruin. If

the President had the power he would force us to the single gold standard. "But," said Mr. Vest, impressively and raising his right hand in emphasis, "so far as I am concerned I will never vote to issue bonds to secure gold and place us on a single

A Question and an Answer.

Mr. Cullom rose at this point with a question as to what the finance committee, of which Mr. Vest is a member, intended do-Mr. Vest paused for a moment before re

plying, then said: "It might be more proper to let the chairman of the committee answer that n estion. But in his absence I will say that I do not believe there is the slightes possibility of the finance committee agree ing on any measure to report to the Sen-

This announcement, the first that had openly been made as to the situation in the finance committee, was received with marked attention and evident surprise.

Mr. Vest proceeded to say that the talk about lack of revenue as suggested by Mr. Cullom was a waste of words. He had

assured that the revenues for meeting expenses were ample. All the Revenue Wanted. Mr. Cullom-"So the Secretary of the

talked with the Secretary of the Treasury

only day before yesterday, and had been

Treasury is ready to assure us he has all the revenue he wants?" Mr. Vest-"Yes; it is increasing from day

to day to such an extent that there promises to be a large surplus." Mr. Cullom-"Do you state this, or is it the statement of the Secretary of the

Mr. Vest-"I make the statement on diect information from the Secretary of the Treasury." Resuming his speech, Mr. Vest said he

adge of oppression. "And am I to be made accessory to the perpetuation of this gold system?" asked the Senator. "It is not pleasant," he continued, "to differ with the head of my I have remained silent for many months in order not to add to the discord within our great party. But we have now reached the parting of the ways. I will go

was against the gold standard. It was a

Mr. Vest closed with the emphatic declar ition that party fealty could never lead him to aid in fastening the gold standard on the country. If the St. Louis chamber of commerce wanted some one to help to ward that end they would have to find some one else than him.

Mr. Wolcott's Remarks.

Mr. Wolcott (Col.) followed Mr. Vest. He said this was just such another plan as that adopted more than a year and a half ago to force the repeal of the silver purchasing act. At that time the banks began their campaign with telegrams to Senators followed by instructions to all the business men who had loans from them that unless the silver law was repealed the loans would not be renewed. Now, as then, lying re ports of prosperity to follow congressional action were being circulated with a view to influence the Senate and force the gold Mr. Wolcott called attention to a state ment in a paper containing a summary of the British views of the President's mesage. He said that the attack upon the Sherman act was preceded by the collapse transactions in Reading railroad stock What the country wants is more persona character, less dishonesty, more honorable methods among the financiers. There no Senator who stands for silver who has not behind him a loyal, firm, true constituency. They are ready to act. If the east-ern banks, with their dishonest business methods, seek to control the legislation of the country, they must precede the effort by the adoption of more honorable ways han those that now mark their program

Senator Sherman's Views. When the tall, gaunt form of Senator Sherman rose to give his views on the financial situation-the first he has expressed in the Senate for some time-there was a buzz of expectation and interest Mr. Sherman stepped forward, and seemed to address himself particularly to the democratic side, emphasizing his remarks with frequent gestures. He said he had refrained thus far from

giving expression to his views, as he had heped a solution might be presented. But he felt that it was now his duty to state them. We had reached the point where we were being told that no relief whatever conceded the free coinage of silver. He believed such an absolute concession would be a greater disaster to the country than any other course that could be adopted. And yet the Senate was being brought face to face with the alternative of taking free silver or nothing. If there was, to be a choice between the two coin standards,

Cause of the Gold Depletion. The force which Mr. Sherman put into the helplessness of the finance committee created a noticeable impression on Senators and spectators. The Senator spoke of the depletion of the gold reserve. The President had not stated this and its attendant facts with his usual frankness. The real reason for the drain was that the administration, urged on by its necessities resulting from congressional action, had trenched on the United States notes to

meet the ordinary expenses of the govern-ment. That was the source of the trouble. But it was a trouble which could readily be met. An issue of bonds of such form and denomination as to be absorbed by people instead of the banks would end the difficulty. The people had plenty of money. They now had sixteen hundred million dollars in small savings in the savings banks. Give the plain people, the laboring people, a chance to meet this so-called emergency, and they would supply the deficiency in two days.

He asserted that the government was bound by every sacred obligation not to rob the reserve fund. He believed that every member of the Senate would be willing to supply sufficient revenue to mee Mr. Vest (Mo.) followed with a similar dispatch from the St. Louis chamber of commerce. This was the text for one of and endeavor to agree upon a measure of relief without the intervention of the com-

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) declared that no real emergency existed, and all the frouble that had arisen was due to administration dis-crimination in favor of gold against silver.

Mr. Hill on the Senate's Duty. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) said the first duty of the Senate was to ascertain what was wanted by the administration. With that purpose in view, and in order that Congress could stand fairly before the country and the administration could deal fairly with Congress and Congress with it, he introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether it s necessary or desirable that legislation should be had authorizing the issuing of bonds, treasury notes or other securities to realize money for the purpose of paying current deficiencies in the revenues, and if so, the nature and substantial details of such legislation. Mr. Hill desired that the resolution be

considered immediately, but Mr. Allen (Neb.) objected, and the resolution went over until tomorrow. This ended the financial discussion for the

time, and the Senate began the consideration of routine business. A bill was passed providing an American register to the barkentine Jas. S. Hamlin, Mr. George (Miss.) offered a resolution, which went to the rules committee, that the Senate sessions begin at 11 a.m. on and after Friday next, in order to expedite the passage of the bankruptcy bill. The credentials of Mr. Wolcott (Col.) for

the term beginning March 4 next were The Senate then, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session for the consideration of the Japanese treaty.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED

The Mexican and Guatemalan Ministers Confer With Secretary Gresham.

Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, and Senor Arriaga, the Guatemalan minister, had a long conference with Secretary Gresham at the State Department late yesterday afternoon. The existing controversy between Mexico and Guatemala was argued, pro and con, with the result, so it is stated today, that the two countries will settle the matter between themselves, without resort to arms. An agreement was reached whereby Guatemala is to make certain concessions to Mexico in the nature of an apology and indemnity, in return for which the latter country will for-

get and forgive all past differences. No details can be had on the subject. and the amount of the indemnity said to have been agreed upon cannot be stated with positiveness. It is variously stated at between \$500,000 and \$2,000,000.

DON'T WANT A BREVET. Maj. Jacobs Has Twice Declined to Accept That Honor.

Considerable gossip has arisen in military circles at the action of Maj. J. W. Jacobs of the quartermaster's department, in having twice refused to accept brevet rank conferred upon him by the President for distinguished service in Indian campaigns in the seventies. He took part in several engagements with the Indians in 1876 while he was a first lieutenant, and, by act of Congress, was entitled to the brevet rank

The first time his nomination was sent to the Senate the major declined to accept the honor conferred, on the ground that the brevet mentioned only one campaign, whereas he had taken part in two. The error was corrected and his nomination sent in, again the major declined to receive the brevet rank. The officer's action in volves no infraction of the regulations and consequently calls for no official notice. Maj. Jacobs takes the ground that he has nothing to gain by the acceptance of a brevet rank actually lower than his present lineal rank. Gen. Schofield and many other army officers are inclined to the belief that Maj. Jacobs should have accepted the distinction conferred without question. It is d, however, as a general proposition, that a man is not compelled to accept a compliment or an honor against his will.

LOWER EXPORT RATES.

The Spanish Cortes Passes a Bill Favorable to American Commerce. After negotiations running through, six months, the United States government is about to secure the restoration of our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico to the second column of the Spanish tariff rate, which will reduce the rates to the schedule that is accorded the most favored nation. United States Minister Taylor at Madrid has cabled the State Department that the bill embodying the modus vivendi to this effect, which has already passed the lower house of the Spanish cortes, was yester-day passed by the senate. Nothing remains to be done to give it effect, bu signature by the queen, and, as the bill is withheld, and it is hoped that within a day or two American commerce more enjoy the benefits of the old and low rates.

Ersign Dashiell's Promotion.

Ensign R. B. Dashiell, who recently tendered his resignation to accept a more lucrative position with a business firm in New York city, has been induced to reconsider that action by the promise of an appointment as an assistant naval constructor with the rank and pay of junior lieutenant. Such an appointment would involve a decided promotion. Mr. Dashiell's resignation was to have taken effect on the 1st of April and he was granted leave of absence struction corps are highly prized in the navy, for one reason, because of the rapid-Mr. Birney's investigation. Sporting men generally are deeply interested in the outcome of this matter, inasmuch as the transfer of the island to the control of the David Perry, tenth cavalry, is extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. David Perry, tenth cavalry, is extended two months.

Leave of absence for three months is granted First Lieut. Will T. May, fifteenth infantry.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. David Perry, tenth cavalry, is extended two which was recognized the world over as the the Scalar the Consequence of the service. Only officers of the highest standing in their days of the best. But he did not believe such a choice was imperative. He still believed that both metals could be used.

"But I am bound to say," said Mr. Sherman, "that the finance committee is utter-very complimentary. romotion in that corns as co

WHISKY TRUST CASE MR. CURTIS' MISSION THE TRIAL RESUMED

Stockholders Dissatisfied Over the Appointment of Receivers.

AN EFFORT FOR THEIR REMOVAL

Judge Grosscup's Action Criticised in Wall Street.

CLOSING OF DISTILLERIES

NEW YORK, January 30 .- John I. Waterbury, a member of the stockholders' protective committee of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company (the whisky trust), said today that it was his opinion, and that of the committee, that the receivers were but temporarily appointed, and that the ccurt would give a hearing on the appointment of permanent receivers. Owing to the absence of counsel and one of the committee in the west, the circular which was promised stockholders would probably not be out today.

Mr. Waterbury expressed himself as confident that the court would recognize a najority of the stock, as against 1,700 shares, which secured the receivership.

It is reported that the stockholders' protective committee have instructed their counsel, Messrs. Bijur and Mayer, to apply for the removal of the receivers, and it is believed notice of such a motion will be given at once, the ground to be alleged therein being that the receivers were appointed without a necessity for such action and merely to subserve the personal purposes of the present managers of the company.

The three persons who nominally insti-tuted the receivership proceedings are Jno. F. Olmstead, Charles Heinsheimer and S. L. Wormser, clerks in the office of P. J. Goodhart & Co., brokers of this city. The Wormser in question has no connection with the firm of I. and S. Wormser, who have been in close relations with President

Greenhut. Judge Grosscup's action is severely criticised on the street. It is claimed that the appointment of receivers was made at his home, after the regular court hours, and that the officers of the court connived at the suppression of the news for a day and a half. The fact that he appointed as one of the receivers the man who is charged with wrecking the company, and as the other the partner of a man who has entered suit against the company for \$500,000, is commented upon unfavorably. It is be-lieved that the receivers will order the temporary closing of the trust distilleries.

PEORIA, Ill., January 30.-The bill, bond nd order of court in the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company receivership case were received by mail this morning o'clock by Enoch P. Sloan, clerk of the United States court at Peoria, f om S. W. Changes That Today Were Announced at the Interior Department. Burnham, clerk at Chicago, and Mr. Sloan immediately had the United States room swept and dusted, and, seated at his desk under the bench, he proceeded to make the proper entries in his records. He says there is no irregularity whatever. The suit is numbered and filed in regular order.
Vice President Boggs is the only official in town and he has nothing to say.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 30,-Judge Taft of the United States court today appointed the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co. receiver of the Distillers and Cattle

Feeders' Co. (Whisky trust.) The application for a receiver was made on tchalf of the same interests which secured the appointment at Chicago, and it asked for the appointment of the same receivers. Judge Taft, however, declined to appoint Mr. Greenhut or any other stock-

MADE A DRAMATIC EXIT.

Suicide of One of Theodore Thomas Musicians.

CHICAGO, January 30.-Prof. Vigo Anderson, a prominent member of Theodore Thomas' Orchestra, made a dramatic ending to his life last night. He called together many of his friends and gave them a musical entertainment. Then he shot himself through the head. One of the invited guests was Miss Frances Streigel. He kill-ed himself virtually at her feet. Many of his acquaintances declare Anderson was her fiance, but her friends deny this.

FATAL FIT IN COURT.

Tragic Ending of a Trial in Colorado LA JUNTA, Col., January 30.-Charles Donovan was arraigned yesterday for attempting to criminally assault Hope Claussen, the nine-year-old daughter of James Claussen. Donovan was attacked with an epileptic fit in the court room, resulting probably from his diminished supply of quor while in jail, and before the prelimirary examination could be heard Donovan has relatives in Missouri and Vermont, who have been wired concerning his death.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE Over the Rule in Regard to the Pacific

Railroads Bill. Intense excitement was displayed in the House this morning in the consideration of the report of the committee on rules fixing a time tomorrow afternoon for a vote on the Pacific railroads funding bill. After several very earnest and excited speeches Mr. Catchings took the floor to defend the report of the committee on rules, and before he had got fairly started in his remarks the controversy became personal. Mr. Catchings said that the statement of Mr. Holman was shown by the records of the House not to be true. Mr. Holman sprang to his feet to say something, and the Mississippian, who was directly front of him, turned upon him sharply

and said in a peremptory tone: "Take your Mr. Holman then took his seat, and there was intense excitement throughout the House. Denials and affirmations were indulged in on all sides in the most menacing and angry manner. The chair had to require business to be suspended and tell members to take their seats.

The Associated Press Enterprise. TORONTO, Ont., January 30 .- The Empire, the leading government organ in Canada, this morning says: "The Associated Press must be congratulated on its excellent cable report of the privy council judgment. When the highest court gave its judgment on this question once before Canada had to wait nearly a fortnight for the full text of the decision. Now the en-terprise of the Associated Press places it before Canadian readers without delay.

The Delaware Senatorship. DOVER, Del., January 30.-Two more ballots were taken today for United States Senator without result. Four members of the lower branch were absent.

Ocean Steamships Arrived. NEW YORK, January 30 .- Arrived, steamer State of Nebraska, Glasgow. LONDON, January 30.-Arrived, steamer

Minnesota, Baltimore. GLASGOW, January 30.-Arrived, steamer Sarmatian, Boston.

He Will Consult New York Bankers as to Relief.

The Present Situation is Urgent and Another Bond Call is Expected Shortly.

Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treas-

ury Department has gone to New York to make a personal investigation of the financial situation in the metropolis. He had a confidential consultation with Secretary Carlisle in the latter's private office this morning, and received full instructions as to the character of the information desired by the department and the best sources from which it is apt to be obtained. He was specially instructed to confer with Assistant Treasurer Jordan in regard to the gold resources, and to ascertain the cause of the recent heavy shipments of gold for foreign use. He will also visit the custom house and consult with the collector in regard to the receipts of gold in payment of customs dues. Although it is not admitted at the Treasury Department, it is a matter of general belief that the principal object of Mr. Curtis' visit to New York at this of Mr. Curtis visit to New 10rk at this time is 'o feel the finar-cial pulse on the question of another government loan, in the event of the failure of Congress to authorize the issue of the 3 per cent gold bonds, as recommended by the President in his recent message.

He Left at 11 O'Clock.

Mr. Curtis started for New York on the 11 o'clock train, almost immediately after his conference with Secretary Carlisle, and therefore will be able to begin his missionary labors among the moneyed men of the metropolis this evening. A gentleman whom he will probably find it convenient to meet is Mr. August Belmont, generally credited with being the representative of an English syndicate which has expressed a willingness to invest in about \$100,000,000 of United States tonds on reasonable

terms. Another Bond Issue. It appears to be accepted at the Treasury Department that 10 immediate relief can be expected from Congress in its present temper. Inasmuch as the situation calls for prompt action, the impression obtains that another bond issue will be announced in a few days. Action on this point will depend altogether on the financial developments at the Capitol during the present week. Should the Springer administration measure be sidetracked, it is not unlikely that by or before Monday next the department will invite proposals for the purchase of more bonds. The best information is that the issue will be fixed at \$100,000,000,4 per cent bonds. As already indicated, the policy of the department with respect to another loan depends entirely on the action or non-action of Congress.

OFFICIAL UPS AND DOWNS.

The following official changes were announced in the Department of the Interior

today: Office of the Secretary-Promotion: Mrs. Grace G. Andrews of Wisconsin, copyist,

\$000, to clerk, \$1,200. Patent office-Appointments: Frederick W. Harwood, jr., of Massachusetts, and Henry C. Workman of Michigan, fourth assistant examiners, \$1,200. Resignation: Andrew L. Jackson of Texas, copyist, \$300. General land office—Appointment: Fred'k L. Neville of New York, transcriber, \$600.

Resignation: Mrs. Mabel J. Barber of Missouri, clerk, \$1,000. Geological survey-Appointment: H.Chadwick Hunter of the District of Columbia, draughtsman, \$1,000. Promotion: Olaf A. Ljungstedt of the District of Columbia topographer, \$1,200, to draughtsman, \$1,400. Resignation: B. Peyton Legare of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, assistant topographer, Office of Indian affairs-Appointments: Miss Elizabeth L. Gaither of Pennsylva-nia and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappen of Colorado, copyists, \$30. Promotions: Mrs. Jennie Brown of Ohio, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,-200; Wm. Musser of Connecticut, copyist, \$00, to clerk, \$1,000. Resignation: Miss Alice M. Apple of Pennsylvania, copyist,

Pension office-Promotions: James O'C. Roberts of Alabama and Allen Jaqua of Indiana, assistant chiefs of division, \$1,-800, to principal examiners, \$2,000; Thomas H. Netherland of Virginia, stenographer, \$1,000, to assistant chief of division, \$1,800; Geo. S. Livingston of Wisconsin, clerk, \$1,600, to assistant chief of division, \$1,800; Merritt L. Dawkins of Missouri. clerk. \$1,400, to stenographer, \$1,600; Walter S Ayres of Tennessee and Horace Atkinson of Georgia, clerks, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Joseph H. Walker of Kentucky, Charles B. Wise of Indiana, Gorham P. Hepkins of New York and Charles E. Paul of Michigan, clerks, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Geo. B. Fleming of Indiana, clerk, \$1,200, to special examiner, \$1,300; Miss Isabella S. Chamberlin of Oregon, Mrs. Amey M. Hillyer of Georgia Charles W. Filer of Connecticut, Albert J. Xanter of Iowa and Jeremiah L. Haner of Ohio, clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Mrs. Amelia C. Young of Missouri, Charles W. Tal-purtt of Kentucky, Nathan B. Miller of Kentucky, Wm. J. Bolway of New York, Charles F. Cain of Ohio and James P. E. of Kentucky, copyists, \$900, to clerks, \$1,000.

THE BENNINGTON ORDERED

To the West Coast of Colombia Protect American Interests.

There has evidently been a misunder-Ranger. It was currently reported that checks drawn on the three mentioned dates they had arrived at San Diego, Cal., five the defendant made the checks payable days from San Francisco, and the press here and to bearer, a course not observed seemingly corroborative details, such as that on one occasion, at least, Capt. Howthe landing of gun crews for drilling, etc. gate received the amount of the The Navy Department has had no official notice of the arrival of these vessels, and the officials doubted it for the reason that their orders were to exercise at sea until the 31st instant. Acting on the assumption ties named in the checks. that these vessels will not arrive in port before tomorrow at the earliest, with the certainty that they will then require coaling and more provisions, Secretary Herbert today gave orders that the gunboat Bennington, now at San Francisco, proceed at once to Buena Ventura and other the west coast of Colombia, for the protection of American interests. It was originally intended to assign the Ranger to this mission, but the plan was changed, because it was thought the situation of affairs in the South American republic did not justify further delay. The Bennington will take her about fourteen days to make it. She will probably stop at Acapulco and Panama for coal. The Alert and Ranger will probably be ordered to continue their cruise south as far as Panama, in order to watch events in Central America.

Personal Mention. Capt. DeWitt C. Sprague has been se-

lected by the Yale Alumni Association to read a poem at the annual dinner to be given at the Arlington on February 5. Mr. W. J. Lampton was called to Kentucky last night by a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of his sister.

Deficiency Appropriation Wanted. An estimate for a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000 for state and territorial thomes for disabled soldiers and sailors for the current fiscal year has been submitted to Congress by Secretary Lamont. the current fiscal year has been submitted to Congress by Secretary Lamont.

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star contained 41 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 646 separate announces ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

Captain Howgate Faces the Jury Once More.

JUROR RICHARDSON WAS BETTER

Witnesses Testify Regarding the

EVIDENCE IN DETAIL

Juryman Joseph Richardson of the Howgate jury appeared in court this morning, his physician, Dr. L. B. Swormstedt, being of the opinion that Mr. Richardson, whose illness yesterday caused an adjournment of the trial for the day, was able to perform his duties. Judge McComas explained to Mr. Richardson that it was exceedingly important that he should continue in the case, that there might be no further delay in the trial, and the court assured the juryman that the best of care would be taken of him, and that it was incumbent upon him to take the best of care of himself.

As on the first day of the trial, the court room was crowded, although Marshal Wilson directed his officers to prevent any overcrowding. Capt. Howgate, again in the best of health and spirits, apparently, was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ida Howgate, and he frequently suggested questions and objections to his counsel, Messrs. A. S. Worthington and Jere M.

Cashier True.

District Attorney Birney called as his first witness for the day Cashier Edward R. True of the United States treasurer's office. He had been in the office, he said, since 1864. Mr. True explained the character of the account books in the office, stating that there was a scratch book, daily settlement book of the disbursing officers of the government, a daily credit book, and so on. In 1879, stated Mr. True, Capt. Howgate had two accounts, one as disbursing officer of the signal service office and the other as quartermaster.

Question at Issue.

Mr. Birney was proceeding to ask Mr. True just how checks of Capt. Howgate were drawn and credited, when Mr. Worthington objected. The line of inquiry, he said, was a waste of useful time. The defendant, he asserted, had never denied and would never deny that he was the dis-bursing officer of the signal office, or that he had the amount (\$11,800) alleged to have been embezzled by him to his credit, or that he had drawn the check mentioned in

the two indictments. The sole questions at issue, said Mr. Worthington, were who got the money? and who, if anybody, forged the name of Treasurer Rochester of the Western Union Telegraph Company? Those questions, said Mr. Worthington, could be answered in a day's time, and it was unnecessary, he claimed, to go about showing the vari ous operations of the Treasury Depart-

Judge McComas, however, allowed the district attorney to proceed, the defense noting an exception.

The Ledger Account.

Mr. True then proceeded to show from the ledger accounts of the treasurer's office that September 6, 1879, the day the amount of \$11,800 is alleged to have been embezzled by Capt. Howgate, there was \$40,418.50 to the defendant's credit in the

office, and at the close of the day \$28,-The witness proceeded, against numerous objections of the defense, and on cross examination Mr. True stated to Mr. Wilson that the checks paid showed, or should show, the purpose for which they had been drawn, otherwise the fund from which it was to be paid could not be as certained. The books of the treasurer's office, explained the witness, did not show when appropriations were exhausted. To ascertain the state of appropriations at

rant division of the Treasury Department.

The next witness called was Wm. H. Stearns of the treasurer's office, who stated that he was the custodian of the account books of the office, and then Mr. Stearns, despite the objections of the defense, showed from the books that at the close of business on September 5, 1879, there were \$40,418.50, and that at the close of business on the following day there were \$28,201.75 to Capt. Howgate's credit. also stated that one of the checks drawn by Capt. Howgate and paid September 6, 1879, was one for \$11,800. Mr. Stearns produced that check, made payable to Treasurer Rochester of the Western Union Tele-graph Company, or order, "for services." I now introduce the check in evidence," said the district attorney.
"We not only do not object," replied Mr. Worthington, "but we admit its genuine-

The check was then passed over to the jury, and, after they had carefully examined it, Mr. Birney announced that he would next show by the witness and the books that February 14, May 20 and September 19, 1879, precisely similar transac-tions were carried out by the defendant. He would also show, said Mr. Birney, all other bills rendered by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the nature of the services rendered; that is, explained Mr. by him in drawing legitimate checks. He also expected to prove, said Mr. Birney, person, and that it was deposited to the credit of his (Howgate's) private bank account. Mr. Birney stated, also, that no part of the checks drawn on the three mentioned dates were ever received by the par-

A Ruling.

Mr. Worthington stoutly protested against the government being allowed to show or attempting to show such things, especially at such a time. Two of the dates, said Mr. Worthington, were prior to the dates alleged in the indictments, and the other was subsequent. It was clearly the intention of the district attorney to influence the jury by endeavoring to show other alleged wrongdoing. But, Worthington, until it was shown that Capt. Howgate received the \$11,800, similar transactions could not be shown.

Mr. Wilson also joined in the protest, and Judge McComas finally held that the prosecution should first exhaust its affirmative preof as to the particular transaction aleged in the two indictments on which the

defendant was at present being tried. Further Testimony. Frederick W. Moffatt, paying teller of

the United States treasurer's office for many years, next testified. He identified the signature of Capt. Howgate to the check for \$11,800, payable to the Western Union Telegraph Company or bearer, but said that he did not remember to whom he paid the check in question. Mr. Moffatt stated that he was in the habit of paying large checks to bearer, but thought that in such cases he usually required identifica-

Check for Telegraph Tolls.